

The Gung-Hong Daily Press.

No 4473 號八十七百四千四第

日八月初二年申午治同

HONGKONG. SATURDAY, 16TH MARCH, 1872.

大年賀 六十日三英 港香

Price: \$2 per Month.

Arrivals.

March 15, TIGRE, French str., 2,359, Boileve, Marseilles 4th February, Port Said 10th, Suez 11th, Aden 17th, Galle 27th, Singapore 7th March, and Saigon 11th. Mails and General—MESSAGES AND MARITIMES.

March 15, SEDAN, North German str., 708, Winter, Shanghai 10th March, Rice and Sundries—STENSSON & Co.

March 15, GLENSTON, Brit. str., 1,265, Lamont, Canton 15th March, General—OLYMPIA & Co.

March 15, DANIEL JEAN RICHARD, Amer. str., 594, Nicols, Saigon 11th March; Rice—F. DEGRASSE.

March 15, IMAGEN, Brit. str., 383, Mathews, Saigon 23rd February, Rice—T. HOWARD & Co.

March 15, BEIRAM, Brit. str., 1,190, G. Lee, Bombay 19th February, Galle 24th, Penang 3rd March, and Singapore 6th, 187 chests Opium and General—P. & O. S. N. Co.

March 15, GUANGZHOU, French str., 819, Guine, Saigon 5th February, 3,250 piculs Rice—GARN & Co.

March 15, OSAKA, Dan. str., 2,000, Kidokoro, Saigon 8th February, and Cape St. James 10th, 6,500 piculs Rice—W. PUSTA & Co.

March 15, AUGUSTA REINERS, North German str., 212, Reiners, Whampoa March 13th—BOUTEIL, HUHNER & Co.

March 16, FALK, North German str., 130, Rose, Whampoa March 13th—ALTHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Departures.

March 15, UNITED SERVICE, str., for Swatow.

March 15, YOT-TUN, str., for Swatow.

March 15, ROSA DEL TUYA, for Macao.

March 15, HANDE, for Bangkok.

March 15, GLENDBROOK, str., for Canton.

March 15, NEW GLENDA, for Saigon.

March 16, CAP-SING-MOON, for Saigon.

March 16, AUDAX, for Saigon.

March 16, SUN-FOO, str., for Shanghai.

March 16, SEDAN, str., for Canton.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, 16TH MARCH.

Audax, for Saigon.

Agra, for New York.

Cap-sing-moon, for Saigon.

New Granada, for Saigon.

Norva, str., for Swatow.

Walspruit, for Manila.

Louisa, for Saigon.

Passengers.

Per Tigre, str., from Marseilles, &c.—

For Hongkong.

From Marseilles—Capt. Mann.

For Shanghai.

From Marseilles—Mr. and Mrs. James Jones, Mr. and Mrs. J. Smith, Messrs. de Crey and Letort.

For Yokohama.

From Marseilles—M. J. van Doorn, J. A. Linda, Bouquet, Monches, Paris, Durci, Raczynski, Tauchashina, Yoncaraya, Iwakawa, Gareau, Chevredon, Alain and Marlot.

Per Daniel Jean Richards, str., from Saigon—Messrs. G. Dubost and L. Brabe, and G. Caius.

Per Sedan, str., from Shanghai—

24 Chinese.

Per Dolar, str., from Bombay, &c.—

61 Chinese.

Reports.

The French steamer Tigre, reports left Macao on 4th February, Port Said on the 10th, Suez on the 11th, Aden on the 17th, Galle on the 27th, Singapore on 7th March, and Saigon on the 11th; had very cloudy weather the day she passed the steamer, and the day of Sleep Pass on the 11th; the steamer China off Fakelung on the 13th; passed a P. & O. boat on the 13th off Dord Island; was detained outside Hongkong the night of the 14th on account of fog.

The North German steamer Sedan reports left Shanghai on 10th March at 11 a.m., and anchored off Gutehau from 6 p.m. till 11 a.m. next morning, had very cloudy weather the day she passed the steamer, and the day of Sleep Pass on the 11th; the steamer China off Fakelung on the 13th; passed a P. & O. boat on the 13th off Dord Island; was detained outside Hongkong the night of the 14th on account of fog.

Vessels that have Arrived in Europe from Ports in China, Japan and

(For list see *Maritime Advertiser*)

Vessel's Name. From. Dates.

City of Agra. Manila. Dec. 22

Hongkong. Jan. 18

Flying Spur. Japan. Jan. 23

Elise. Boileve. Jan. 27

Sarah Nicholson. Cuba. Jan. 29

Gloria. Manila. Jan. 31

Dervent. Shanghai. Feb. 1

Malabar. Boileve. Feb. 1

Marlborough. Manila. Feb. 3

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The Chronicle and Directory for 1872.

NOW READY.

THIS Work, now in the TENTH year of its existence, is ready for delivery. It has been compiled and printed at the Daily Press Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the *Chronicle* and *Directory* for 1872 will be further augmented by the addition of a Chromo-lithograph plate of the NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE.

AT THE:

a/c.

THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS.

(Designed expressly for this Work):

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN,

and the

THE COAST OF CHINA:— besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, designed to make this work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Classes.

The *Directory* will be published in Two Volumes, Chapters at \$5, or with the Lists of Ports, Post-Directories, Maps, &c., at \$3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the Daily Press Office, or to the following Agents:

Saxtons, Mr. PATRICK CAMPBELL,

Anony., Messrs. WILSON & HODGES & Co.,

Frobisher, Mr. WALTER NICHOLLS & Co.,

Hibberd, Mr. & Co.,

Morgan, Mr. KELLY & Co., Shanghai,

Shanghai, Mr. HALL & HOYT,

Kelly & Co.

BUTCH.

On the 27th Jan., at Kowloon, Brigadier-General, Kent, the wife of Sir M. Murray, Esq., M.D., R.C.O.E., and F.R.S.E., Her Majesty's Surgeon to the Colony of Hongkong, of twin sons.

DEATH.

On the 27th Jan., at his father's residence, No. 9, St. Aldan's terrace, Birkenhead, WILLIAM JAMES BRYANT, Esq., aged 37, late of Messrs. Turner and Co., China.

The delivery of the *Daily Press* from this office commenced on Friday, 10th March, at 10.00, and the last messenger left the office at 10.15.

The *Daily Press*.

HONGKONG, MARCH 16TH 1872.

It might have been hoped that the very serious epidemic which was made last year concerning the neglect on the part of the Government to make any proper provision for the treatment of small pox patients, would have resulted in some suitable and permanent arrangements being made for the future. But provision and provision are not the qualities for which Hongkong officialdom is specially celebrated. It is great statistics, wonderful in philosophical disquisitions, but in the simple and practical affairs to which it is necessary that attention should be paid from day to day, it displays, upon almost every occasion, the most remarkable apathy and incompetence. This was it happened last year about this time that the public were at once startled and outraged by hearing that the only provision which had been made for patients suffering from so frightful a scourge as small pox, was some matchless outside the Civil Hospital. The matter being commented upon in the papers, arrangements were, through the interposition of the histrion-Governor, made to take the patients over to Stone Cutters' Island; and it was not unreasonable to suppose that there would not again be grounds for complaint on the subject. The Community will, therefore, no doubt be astonished to hear that even now no proper arrangements have been made. The season for small pox, which always sets in with the return of the warm weather, has been allowed to come upon us again without any means being adopted to meet the invader. The state of affairs existing may be judged of from an incident which we took place a short time ago. A small pox patient was sent in a public chair to the Civil Hospital, but it seemed that the could not be received there, and it will perhaps scarcely be credited that the man, with the eruption flushing all over his body, was conveyed through the whole length of Hongkong, that is, from the Civil Hospital to the Seamen's Hospital, together with a letter requesting that he might be received at the latter institution. This was fortunately complied with, although the Government have of course no grounds on which they could demand the man's admission; but what would have been done with the unfortunate patient had he not been received at the Seamen's Hospital, it is impossible to conjecture. The very least would have been a reconveyance to the Civil Hospital—possibly in another public chair—and the infliction of so much more unnecessary disturbance of the patient, who, of course, ought to have been kept clear of all unnecessary tax upon his weakened powers of endurance.

It is really impossible to understand how such neglect as this takes place, and especially so after once prominent attention has been called to the matter. It would be imagined that after it had been found out only practicable, but easy, to convey the patients to Stone Cutters' Island, and there to treat them, removed from the noise and irritated atmosphere of Hongkong, far more successfully than even under proper arrangements can be the case in the town, while the chances of contagion are, at the same time, reduced to a minimum, all the necessary arrangements to meet the difficulties on the next return of the epidemic would have long ago been made. But, as is shown, such is not the fact, and we now find that numerous cases of small-pox are occurring, and there are no means even of a decent description to meet the difficulty. It is high time that the matter were taken in hand, unless it is wished that the disorder may spread to a much more serious extent than is necessary. Arrangements ought to be made at once for the treatment of patients this season, and at the same time, some steps of a permanent nature should be adopted, so that we may not year after year be taken by surprise. It is now perfectly established that we must look for periodical returns of small pox as an evil to which we are subject, and where the means of at least greatly palliating it are so simple it will be a disgrace to the Colony if the most complete and effective permanent arrangements are not completed between this and next Spring.

The French Mail brings intelligence of the death of Mr. W. B. Bryson, of Messrs. Turner & Co., who for a long time filled the position of Chairman of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce, and for a short period held the department of the like office here. His death caused a general expression of much regret, as he was much respected both as an individual, and also for the energy and spirit with which he acted in connection with the various public matters in which he took part.

The Mile Line between the *Gloucester*'s crew and the Club now is arranged to come off to-day, at 4 p.m., weather permitting.

A curious mistake was made concerning the performance at the Circus on Thursday. It was put off in the evening, but too late to prevent a large number of people attending, and consequently it was finally decided to have the performance for Mr. Pollock's Benefit, and some of his best hits, which were made accordingly, took very well. This evening, the performance is, we are informed, to be early off, and with the attraction of the clever Japanese performers will no doubt prove attractive.

Mr. Lester, the Coroner, held three inquests yesterday at the Government Civil Hospital. The first was on the body of a man named Wong-hung, who fell down suddenly in the street. He was found to have been suffering from heart-disease, and the jury found "death from natural causes." The verdict in the case of a woman's body found in the harbour was an open one, no evidence being adduced to reach a conclusion. The third enquiry was on the body of a woman named Okau—a man, who fell from the cook-house of the upper floor at No. 5, Sze-ko-lane, through the hole in the floor which appears to be common in Chinese houses. The Coroner expressed his opinion that these holes should be nailed round. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

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Our speed just now decreased very much after a few seconds. I watched the light, and it seemed to be closing and crossing little, and as we were going faster the light was stationary, and then became a line with the land which was very high. After a time I could hear a number of voices shouting from the vessel. The steamer obeyed the helm, and came into collision with the ship which I now know to be the *Gloucester*. We stopped her, as it seemed to me, like a push, and then went into the engine room. The *Gloucester* had stopped out, or at the time of the collision, which would therefore be caused by the *Gloucester*'s setting to leeward. We believed she had only just tacked, which would account for the red light coming suddenly into view. It would probably take the *Gloucester* a quarter of an hour to go about.

The Court then adjourned until 10 a.m. this day.

Inspector King stated he sent the defendant and five other constables to destroy the dogs found in the site, without collar. He gave them loaded bludgeons with which to destroy the dogs, the same he now produced in court, but no cutting instrument, or pistol or other fire arms. At 1.45 p.m. the party returned, bringing with them part of the tails of twelve dogs. He had given them no order to cut off the tails, and he said he knew it was the custom to do so. He said the *Gloucester* had stopped out, or at the time of the collision, which would therefore be caused by the *Gloucester*'s setting to leeward. Afterwards Mr. Weston came to the charge room and made a report about a dog. From what he said he went with him to his office in D'Audley Street. He was there shown a dog, which appeared to him to be a half-breed Chinaman dog. It had no collar on. The dog was, alive, and appeared to be in great pain, and bore marks of ill usage. The right eye was protruding from his head, and part of the tail was protruding from his head. Mr. Weston's report was as follows:

ARRIVAL OF THE FRENCH MAIL.

A correspondent of the *Shanghai Courier* writes as follows:—

I find that we procure a superior article in coal here, which will do much to enliven our winters for the future, even if it fails to become an article of export. At present it can be obtained only in winter, the roads in the other seasons being impassable. We find the *Gloucester* to be the *Wing-kiang*, a small vessel, 100 tons, and carrying only 100 load tons here. It has to be brought 80 miles in carts, each cart conveying 14 tons. If we could only get a tramway laid down we could supply Shanghai with the best coal at a very low rate. Let us hope the day will soon come when these and such matters will be duly attended to.

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PILOT AT LARROT.

The *Peranakan Gazette* of 2nd inst. contains the following particulars of a serious riot which was broken out among the Chinese at the Larrot Tin Mine:

The village of Larrot Tin Mine was burnt down on Saturday, the 12th, and the miners retreated to the day.

Mr. Alfred Thomas Mather, assistant at the firm of Messrs. Douglas Laprade & Co., stated that at about 12.45 p.m. on the 12th instant he was in the office, and heard a noise coming from the direction of Stanley Street. It was a confused sound of voices, and it had been a fire. He and his wife ran out, and the fire was in the office, and the windows were broken.

Mr. Mather said that the cause of the disturbance was that the miners had been

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excluded signals with the American ship *Emilia*, heading South, on March 12th, in lat. 14° N., long. 11° 20' E.; exchanged signals with the Danish bark *Maria*, heading South on 13th March, in lat. 15° 30' N., long. 114° 50' E.

THE RECENT ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

The first series of the Eclipse Expeditions promises to be most satisfactory. All who have followed the progress of recent researches into the subject of the solar corona, have recognised the fact that the one thing now needed is a series of good photographs of the object. Mr. Brewster had obtained one good picture, but one picture was not sufficient. He had only the last eleven seconds of totality to work in (or rather his work during the period of totality was all over before the clouds came). What we have above all things, is a series of pictures taken during the whole process of totality. Until we have such a series, it is difficult, if not impossible, to determine precisely what effect is due to the real solar corona, and what effect to the atmospheric illumination undoubtedly existing even when the eclipse is most complete. Now we have from two sources the most promising account of photographic success. Professor (the good astrophysicist) who observed during the eclipse at Acre, telegraphs to the Astronomer Royal that the weather was fine, and the telescopic and camera photographs successful. Colonel Tammam, who was in charge of the Indian Eclipse Expedition, stationed at Ootacamund, on the Nilgierries, informs Dr. Huggins that six good photographs have been obtained. Nothing could be more satisfactory, so far the photographic work of those two observing parties is concerned.

But we have further information of extreme importance. In the first place, Mr. Parsons tells us that good sketches have been taken, and that the polarographic work was successful. His statement that many bright lines were seen in the spectrum will doubtless be found, when interpreted, to be equally satisfactory. At present it is far from complete that it does not inform us in what spectrum the bright lines are to be found. We know already that the spectrum of the red part of the spectrum is not complete, and we know that the corona has a spectrum showing one or more bright lines. If the spectroscopists of Mr. Parsons' party have been able to prove that the true coronal spectrum contains many bright lines, they have achieved a very noteworthy, and, it may be added, a very unexpected success. But it would be premature to discuss a statement which, as it stands, is undoubtedly meaningless.

Colonel Tammam has the most important of all the measurements, excepting only (and, perhaps, scarcely excepting), those relating to the photographs. He tells us that "the reverberation of lines is entirely confirmed," and Dr. Huggins explains that this statement refers to an important observation by Professor Young in Spain last December, where he saw at the moment of the total obscuration all the dark Fraunhofer lines "reversed," that is bright on the dark Fraunhofer lines. Perhaps some further explanation may not be necessary. The coronal prominences seen round the sun during total eclipses, show by the bright lines in their spectrum that they consist of glowing vapour, hydrogen being one of their chief constituents. At a lower range that is closer to the sun—the coloured spectra or chromatosphere exhibits the same bright lines, and occasionally others—in fact, Professor Young has counted a many 120 lines, showing the presence of several other elements.

Now Father Jean Richard, of the French Consul, has sent a most interesting reason for holding that "it is closer to the sun, there is a yet more complex atmosphere, containing not only glowing hydrogen, but the glowing vapour of all the metallic and other elements whose presence in the sun is indicated by the innumerable dark lines of the solar spectrum. But the difficulty was to prove this; for the evidence adduced by Sechi, though strong, was not quite convincing, and, indeed, the theory was stoutly contested by Mr. Lebedev. The colour of the atmosphere was admittedly very shallow, perhaps little more than two or three hundred miles deep—merely nothing at the sun's enormous distance—and the glare of the sun's orb was quite sufficient to obliterate all traces of this atmospheric shell. Now Professor Young, taking advantage of the fact that when the moon has just covered the sun the shallow atmosphere is disclosed for a few moments when the glares obtained, last December, a view of its most interesting features, consisting of innumerable bright lines arranged like cross threads on a ribbon and ranging through all the colours of the rainbow, from deep red at one extremity of the ribbon to darkest violet at the other. Nor was the charming bi-polarity difficult to interpret. It meant nothing less than this, that the true solar atmosphere had at length been discovered. Above the glowing envelope of the sun had an amazing, complex atmosphere, which, in the first instance, of course, replaced all the vapours of our own air, and was replaced by the vapours of iron, copper, and other familiar elements, these vapours glowing with the intensity of the sun's heat. It is this remarkable discovery which Colonel Tammam has been able to confirm. The mere confirmation, indeed, of another person's results may seem unimportant; but in this instance, apart from the fact that a cautious portent has been given to such a prediction by the donee with such precision, Young's observation had been received the great interest of the discovery makes any fresh light which may be thrown upon it extremely valuable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It will interest smokers of "real Havana" to learn that the Connecticut tobacco is of unusually good quality this year.

Southern colored smokers have adopted the touching hymn, "Shoo Fly" to a psalm; the first line runs, "Sa-tan, don't b'udder me."

There are 10,000,000 cows in the United States, beside a large number of ponies, brooks, and various ponies.

Colonel H. C. Wilson, in visiting Paris, was greatly astonished to find the myrmecophiles of the Thiers Government watching him as an emissary of the Commune.

Father Hypothrite is lecturing in Germany.

The man whose hair turned white in a single night is surpassed by the New York girl, who loses completely off in one dance.

A Kentucky doctor, who had determined to escape, hurried his design into execution by calmly locking his asthmatic parents into the house and riding away on his bicycle.

The Reforms of Rome, the Italian Government has it in contemplation to reduce the rate of inland postages from 30 to 10 centimes, and to charge newspapers by weight.

The District Grand Master of Bombay has directed that all Freemasons' Lodges and Chapters are to be placed in mourning at their next meeting, a token of respect for the late Viceroy, and that all brethren appear at Lodge in mourning for one month.

ENGLISHMEN IN RUSSIA.—A. E. Peterson's correspondent writes as follows:—

"The influx into Russia of English newspapers and magazines is steadily on the increase. Our weeklies and monthlies are penetrating even into the provincial towns of the interior, and during the past year a large number of new journals have been inscribed on the post-office list for admission into the country. To get any paper put on the list, it is now sufficient for ten subscribers to come forward and request that it may be done."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MARCH 16TH, EVENING.—There has been a shade weaker feeling in the drug market for Bengal. The following are the ruling prices:—New Patna, \$677 to \$680 cash and credit; New Benares, \$667 to \$670 cash and credit; Old Patna, \$656 to \$660 cash and credit; Old Benares, \$656 to \$660 cash and credit; Madras, \$615 to \$625, cash and credit.

MARCH 16TH, MORNING.—No change at present.

SHARES.—Hongkong Bank Shares, Old—59, per cent. premium. Hongkong Bank Shares, New—57 per cent. premium. Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares—\$400 per share premium. China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$1,500 per share premium. China and Japan Marine Insurance—The 100 per share premium. Chinese Insurance Company—\$120 per share premium.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$32 per share premium. China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$55 per share premium.

Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$32 per share premium. Hongkong and Whampoa Docks Company's Shares—32 per cent. discount.

Hongkong, Canton and Mano Steamboat Co.'s Shares—32 per cent. premium. Shantung Steam Navigation Company—The 143 per share nominal.

China Box, Saloon, and Straits Steamship Company—5 per cent. discount nominal. China and Straits Steam Navigation Company—25 per cent. discount, nominal. Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—\$35 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—16 per cent. discount.

Ho. YOKOHAMA DISTILLERY COMPANY—10 per cent. premium.

Indo-Chinese Sugar Company—\$22 per share discount.

Hongkong Pier and Godown Company—\$10 per share, discount.

EXCHANGE.—

ON LONDON.—Bank Bills, 30 days' sight—\$45. Bank Bills, 6 months' sight—\$45. Cedets, 6 months' sight—\$45 to 45%.

ON NEW YORK.—Private, 3 months' sight—\$212 to \$214.

ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight—\$221 to \$223.

ON SHANGHAI.—Bank, 3 days' sight—\$22.

SALES ON MARCH 15TH, 1872.

As reported by Chinese.

Ningpo Cotton, 50 bales at \$19.30, by King-fu to travelling merchant.

Vermicelli, 100 piculs at \$8.20, by King-fu to travelling merchant.

Chinkiang Rice, 17,000 piculs at \$37.87, by Chinkiang Rice, 55 bales at \$15.39, by Parson merchant to King-fu to travelling merchant.

Beihai Cotton, 30 bales at \$16.00, by Parson merchant to Mai-hu.

Beihai Cotton, 50 bales at \$16.30, by Parson merchant to Tai-hing.

Lead 400 pigs at \$6.10, by foreign merchant to Hongkong merchant.

Coton Yarn, No. 20, 10 bales, at \$103.00, by Parson merchant to Hongkong merchant.

White Cotton, 25 bales at \$16.50, by Parson merchant to Hongkong merchant.

Calcutta Cotton, 21 bales at \$18.50, by Parson merchant to Tai-hing.

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HONGKONG MARKETS.

As reported by Chinese on the 16th March, 1872.

COTTON GOODS.

COTTON YARN, No. 16 to 24, per picul—\$110 to \$120.

25 to 32, " " 125 to 130.

33 to 42, " " 150 to 160.

43 to 52, " " 175 to 185.

53 to 62, " " 200 to 215.

63 to 72, " " 225 to 235.

73 to 82, " " 250 to 260.

83 to 92, " " 275 to 285.

93 to 102, " " 300 to 310.

103 to 112, " " 325 to 335.

113 to 122, " " 350 to 360.

123 to 132, " " 375 to 385.

133 to 142, " " 400 to 410.

143 to 152, " " 425 to 435.

153 to 162, " " 450 to 460.

163 to 172, " " 475 to 485.

173 to 182, " " 500 to 510.

183 to 192, " " 525 to 535.

193 to 202, " " 550 to 560.

203 to 212, " " 575 to 585.

213 to 222, " " 600 to 610.

223 to 232, " " 625 to 635.

233 to 242, " " 650 to 660.

243 to 252, " " 675 to 685.

253 to 262, " " 700 to 710.

263 to 272, " " 725 to 735.

273 to 282, " " 750 to 760.

283 to 292, " " 775 to 785.

293 to 302, " " 800 to 810.

303 to 312, " " 825 to 835.

313 to 322, " " 850 to 860.

323 to 332, " " 875 to 885.

333 to 342, " " 900 to 910.

343 to 352, " " 925 to 935.

353 to 362, " " 950 to 960.

363 to 372, " " 975 to 985.

373 to 382, " " 1000 to 1010.

383 to 392, " " 1025 to 1035.

393 to 402, " " 1050 to 1060.

403 to 412, " " 1075 to 1085.

413 to 422, " " 1100 to 1110.

423 to 432, " " 1125 to 1135.

433 to 442, " " 1150 to 1160.

443 to 452, " " 1175 to 1185.

453 to 462, " " 1200 to 1210.

463 to 472, " " 1225 to 1235.

473 to 482, " " 1250 to 1260.

483 to 492, " " 1275 to 1285.

493 to 502, " " 1300 to 1310.

503 to 512, " " 1325 to 1335.

513 to 522, " " 1350 to 1360.

523 to 532, " " 1375 to 1385.

533 to 542, " " 1400 to 1410.

543 to 552, " " 1425 to 1435.

553 to 562, " " 1450 to 1460.

563 to 572, " " 1475 to 1485.

573 to 582, " " 1500 to 1510.

583 to 592, " " 1525 to 1535.

593 to 602, " " 1550 to 1560.

603 to 612, " " 1575 to 1585.

613 to 622, " " 1600 to 1610.

623 to 632, " " 1625 to 1635.

633 to 642, " " 1650 to 1660.

643 to 652, " " 1675 to

